1929 Survey of Taxed Outgoing International Mail

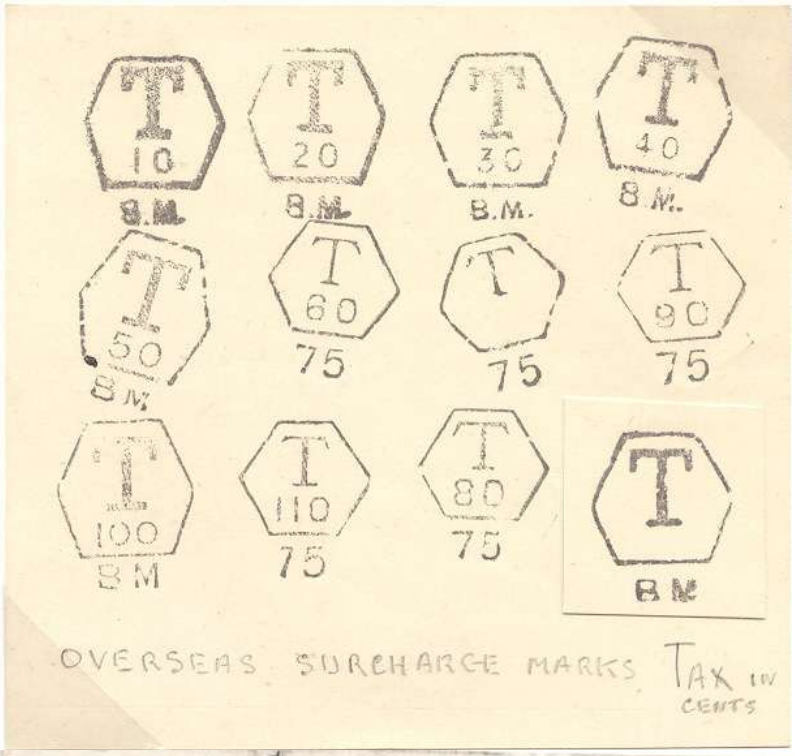
A survey of outgoing taxed mail was taken for two weeks from 30 Sep to 13 Oct 1929
The table indicates the numbers of taxed items for each Office of Exchange
(Imperial included mail to British Empire and USA)

Office	Imperial			Foreign			Total	
of Exchange	Letters	Post-cards	Printed Papers	Letters	Post-cards	Printed Papers		Percent
London								
Foreign Section	11,224	6,260	14,007	29,273	3,459	3,686	67,909	34.95%
Eastern D.O.	98	38	5	291	23	11	466	0.24%
Northern D.O.	122	102	34	427	116	23	824	0.42%
Northwestern D.O.	263	126	599	786	97	318	2,189	1.13%
Paddington D.O.	201	131	884	1,174	213	401	3,004	1.55%
Southeastern D.O.	482	225	1,466	645	88	97	3,003	1.55%
Southwestern D.O.	852	774	889	3,932	442	208	7,097	3.65%
Western D.O.	305	107	15	1,486	126	37	2,076	1.07%
West-Central D.O.	847	353	393	902	265	274	3,034	1.56%
Birmingham	748	734	3,447	553	107	99	5,688	2.93%
Bradford	34	2	30	141	19	9	235	0.12%
Bristol	337	1,401	5,659	17	11		7,425	3.82%
Cardiff	331	522	1,926	684	80	133	3,676	1.89%
Dover	390	571	759	690	189	33	2,632	1.35%
Exeter	11	112	48				171	0.09%
Hull (Kingston upon)				35	5		40	0.02%
Jersey				3	56		59	0.03%
Leeds	601	528	3,404	187		52	4,772	2.46%
Lewes				198	16		214	0.11%
Liverpool	2,459	1,768	11,678	2,185	91	910	19,091	9.83%
Manchester	2,148	2,515	3,782	2,243	177	48	10,913	5.62%
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	195	402	366	829	116	55	1,963	1.01%
Nottingham	12	5	41	20	2	4	84	0.04%
Peterborough	15	249	91				355	0.18%
Plymouth	130	274	831	4		2	1,241	0.64%
Sheffield	309	184	758	49	11	4	1,315	0.68%
Southampton	992	1,318	2,234	1,094	104	268	6,010	3.09%
Aberdeen	13	163	161				337	0.17%
Dundee	101	130	2,123				2,354	1.21%
Edinburgh	1,034	3,586	4,139	756	493	477	10,485	5.40%
Glasgow	1,578	2,603	13,097	708	45	66	18,097	9.31%
Belfast	1,715	1,804	3,950	49	8	16	7,542	3.88%
Total	**27,547**	**26,987**	**76,816**	**49,361**	**6,359**	**7,231**	**194,301**	

The percentage is an indicator of the relative scarcity of taxed mail from each office

1929 was during the WWI to WWII period when the dispatch of international mail from offices other than London was at its peak

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Birmingham – BM – 75
Date range 1906 - 65+
2.93% of taxed mail



Birmingham Favour Impressions c1920s or 1930s

T/40/BM, T/100/BM and all marks with **'75'** under hexagon have not been seen used

Both items
Type BM-1
Used 1906-69

13 Mar 1907 in Olton
Taxed in Birmingham

Considered ½d short on
1d postcard rate

'5c' blue m/s for 5 ctms

In Canada:
'5c' misread for 5 cents
5¢ postage due collected
Correct postage due 2¢

10 Jan 1959
in Birmingham:

3d short on 6d UPU rate

Equivalence 1d = 3½ g ctms

2 x 3d x 3½ g ctms/1d
= 21 g ctms

In USA:

Equivalence 1¢ = 3 g ctms

21 g ctms x 1¢/3 g ctms
= 7¢ due

Equivalence 1950-57 1d = 5 g ctms

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Birmingham – BM
Continued

6 July 1951 in Stafford
Taxed in Birmingham:

½d short on 2½d UPU postcard rate

Double deficiency = 1d
= 5 g ctms

Type BM-5-5
Used 1951
Only known use

In Sweden:

UPU rate = 40 öre

By ratio of rates
2 x ½d x 40 öre/4d = 10 öre

2 July 1952 in Warwick & Leamington Spa
Taxed in Birmingham:

4d UPU letter rate unpaid

2 x 4d x 5 g ctms/1d = 40 g ctms

Type BM-3-40c
Used 1950-57
Three known

In Denmark:

From 1 July 1952 UPU rate = 60 öre

Charged 2 x 60 öre = 1 Kr 20 öre

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Bradford – BD
Date range 1922 - 65+
0.12% of taxed mail

Only Known Taxe Mark with Telegraph Code 'BD' for Bradford

29 June 1922 in Bradford:

During Madrid rate period

1d short on 3d UPU rate
2 x 1d = 2d = 35 ctms

Type BD-0
Used 1922-26
Two known

In France:
35 ctms in postage due collected

Distinctive Anonymous Taxe Mark used at Bradford - usually with green ink

14 Nov 1962 in Bradford - Registered to East Lothian Scotland:

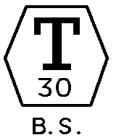
Rate should be 1s 9d (3d letter rate + 1s 6d registration)

Paid 1s 8½d - ½d short paid - Marked for 1d postage due

Used 1962-71

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Bristol – BS – 134
Date range 1906 - 64
3.82% of taxed mail

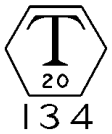
15 Oct 1907 in Gold Coast
Taxed in Bristol
en route to USA:
1½d short on 2½d UPU rate
2 x 1½d = 3d = 30 ctms



Type BS-1-30
Used 1907-22

USA: 30 ctms = 6¢ postage due

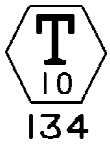
24 June 1931 in Bristol:
1d short on 2½d UPU rate
2 x 1d = 2d = 20 g ctms



Type BS-3-20
Used 1926-31
Two known

In Switzerland:
UPU rate 30 Swiss ctms
By ratio of rates
2 x 1d x 30 S ctms/2½d = 24 S ctms
Rounded to 25 Swiss ctms due

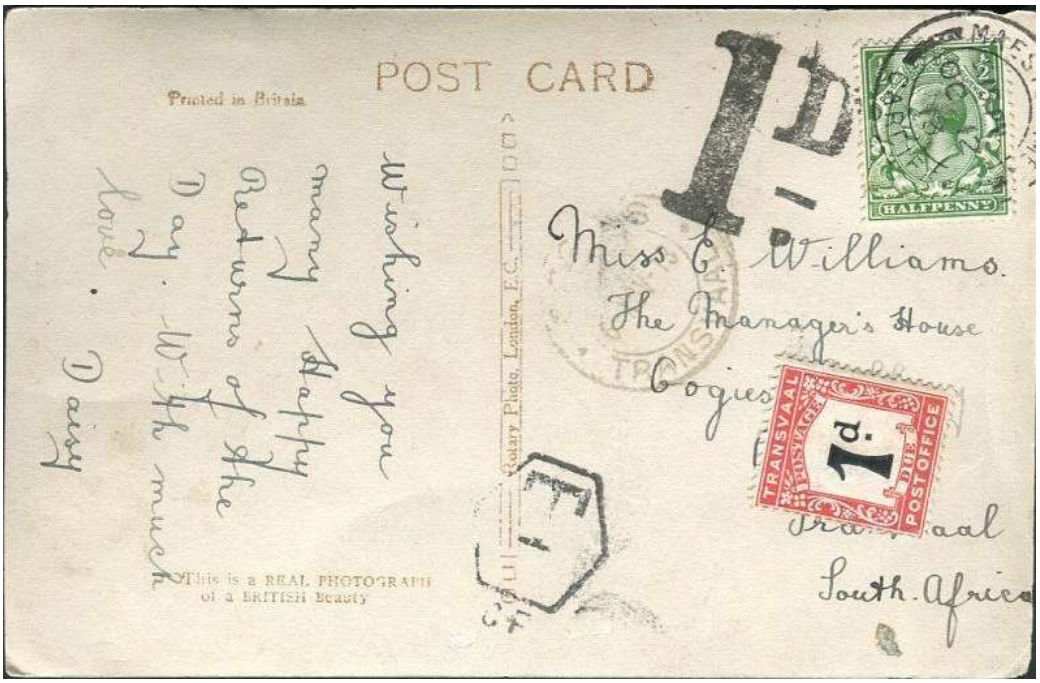
13 Mar 1947 in Bristol:
½d short on 3d UPU letter rate
Equivalence 1d = 8 g ctms
Rounded up to 10 g ctms



Type BS-5-10
Used 1947
Two known

In France:
UPU rate 10 francs
By ratio of rates
2 x ½d x 10f/3d = 3.3f
Rounded to 3.5 francs due

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Cardiff – CF
Date range 1913 - 34
1.89% of taxed mail



12 Oct 1913 in Cardiff:
½d short on 1d postcard rate
Double deficiency = 1d

T
CF

Type CF-1
Used 1913-24

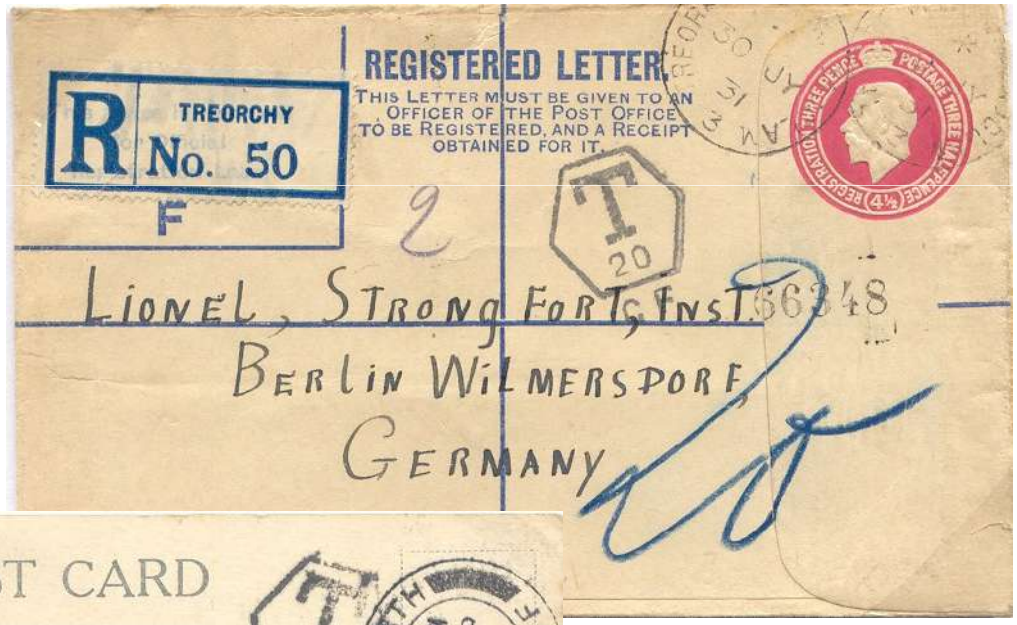
In South Africa:
Transvaal due stamps used until Union due stamps issued in 1914-15

31 July 1931 in Treorchy
Taxed in Cardiff:
1d short on 5½d UPU registration rate
2 x 1d = 2d = 20 g ctms
Underpaid mail should not have been accepted for registration

T
20
CF

Type CF-1-20
Used 1930-31
Three known

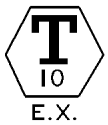
In Germany: 20 g ctms = 20 pf



19 Sep 1927 in Cardiff:
1½d postcard rate unpaid
2 x 1½d = 3d = 30 g ctms

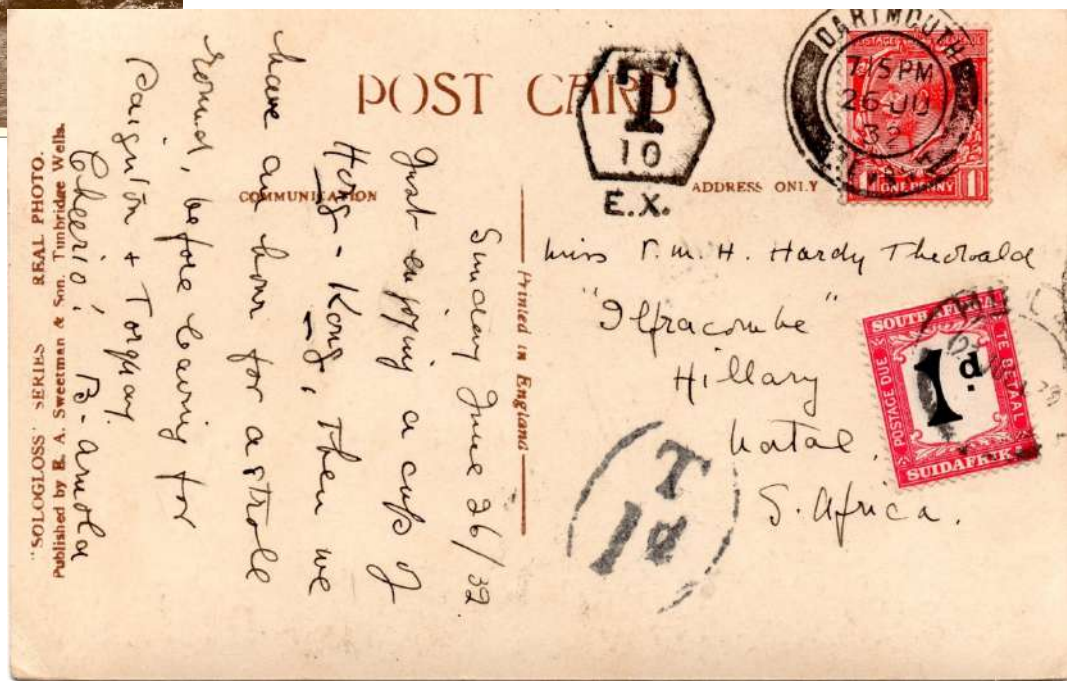
T
30
CF

Type CF-1-30
Used 1923-27
Two known



Type EX-1-10
Used 1929-32
Four known

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Exeter – EX
Date range 1929 - 32
0.09% of taxed mail



26 June 1932 Dartmouth
Taxed in Exeter:

½d underpaid on 1½d
International postcard rate

Double deficiency = 1d
= 10 g ctms

In South Africa:

10 g ctms = 1d postage due

Durban 1d taxe mark

Lewes is listed as an Office of Exchange in the 1929 data but no confirmed uses of Lewes taxe marks had been found prior to 2017. Lewes was the Head Post Office for Newhaven, the terminal of the ferry to Dieppe. Two covers with different Lewes taxe marks are now known, both to France.

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Lewes – LW
0.11% of taxed mail

24 Sep 1921 in Seaford
Taxed in Lewes

1d short on 3d UPU rate

During Madrid period

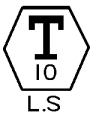
2 x deficiency = 2d = 35 ctms
20 changed to *35* in manuscript

Type LW-1-20
Used 1921
One known

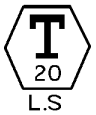
In France:

35 ctms in postage due collected

Impression Books show a series of marks issued to Leeds 28 Sep 1907
None seen used before 1927



Type LS-1-10
Issued 1907
Used 1927-34

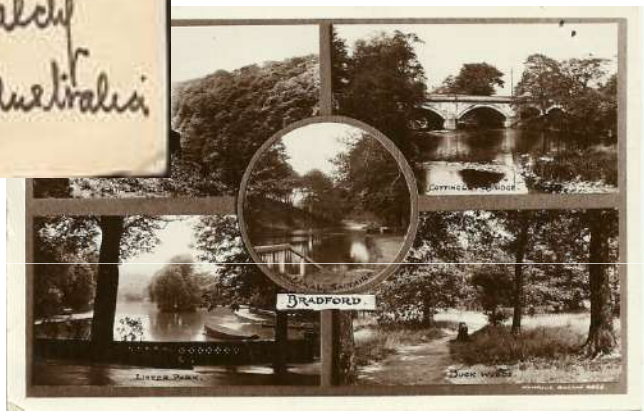


Type LS-1-20
Issued 1907
Used 1927-36
Two known

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Leeds – LS
Date range 1927 - 1948
2.46% of taxed mail

15 Apr 1932 in Bradford
Taxed in Leeds:
½d short on
1½d Empire postcard rate
2 x deficiency = 1d (10 g ctms)

In Australia:
10 g ctms = 1d postage due



5 June 1936 in Batley
Taxed in Leeds:
1d short on 2½d UPU letter rate
2 x deficiency = 2d (20 g ctms)

In France:
1 gold ctm = 6 French ctms
20 g ctms = 1 franc 20 ctms

In France Recouvrements Stamps used to collect non-postal charges from addressees
These services discontinued 30 Nov 1935
Surplus Recouvrements stamps used as normal postage dues

Type NG-1
Used 1927-48

NG-1 is only Nottingham taxe mark known to have been used

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Nottingham – NG
Date range 1927 - 1948
0.04% of taxed mail

19 Apr 1929
In Nottingham:

1½d short on 4d UPU rate for 1-2oz

2 x 1½d = 3d
= 30 g ctms

In Denmark:

UPU rate 25 öre
= 25 g ctms

30 g ctms
= 30 öre due

10 Sep 1947 in Nottingham:

½d short on 3d UPU rate

2 x ½d = 1d
= 8 g ctms

In Austria:

Censor handstamp and tape

UPU rate = 100 groschen

Based on ratio of rates:
2 x ½d x 100 g/3d
~ 34 groschen due

All mail known to be taxed in Peterborough is to Canada or USA

PE-0 & PE.1-10c only known Peterborough marks

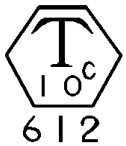
Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Peterborough – PE – 612
Date range 1923 - 1935
0.18% of taxed mail

1 Dec 1925 in Hogsthorpe
29 Sep 1931 in Huntingdon
Taxed in Peterborough (both):
½d short 1½d postcard rate
2 x ½d = 1d =10 g ctms

Type PE-0
1923-26
Four known

In Canada:

10 g ctms = 2¢ due



Type PE-1-10c
Used 1925-32

In New York USA:

10 g ctms = 2¢ due

SF-1 & SF-2 only Sheffield marks known to have been used before 1965

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Sheffield – SF – 700
Date range 1923 - 1965+
0.68% of taxed mail

19 May 1925 in Sheffield:

½d underpaid on 1½d UPU postcard rate

Type SF-1
Issued 1921
Used 1923-34

During Madrid rate period - minimum postage due 1½d

In Netherlands:

Addressee refused to pay

REFUSÉ

28 May 1925 in Sheffield:

Sender charged
1½d minimum postage due

20 Sep 1963 in Sheffield:
3d short on 6d UPU letter rate
Double deficiency 6d = 21 g ctms (not marked)

Type SF-2
Used 1960-69

In Foreign Sec New York USA:
Conversion 1¢ = 3 g ctms
21 g ctms = 7¢ due

7 Sep 1907 Anonymous circular framed taxe marks issued to Edinburgh
Used up to about WWII

Values other than 10 ctms are scarce

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Edinburgh – EH
Date range 1907 - 1965+
5.4% of taxed mail

Type C-20-20
Used 1908-31
Four known

23 Jan 1930 in Edinburgh:

1d short on
2½d UPU letter rate

2 x 1d = 2d (20 g ctms)

In Iraq:

20 g ctms = 2 Annas due

Type C-20-40
Used 1932
Only known use

3 Apr 1932 in Edinburgh:

1d QV stamp invalidated 30 June 1915

1d EVII stamp invalidated 31 Mar 1930

2d short on 2½d UPU letter rate

2 x 2d = 4d (40 g ctms)

23 Apr in Costa Rica:

No evidence that
postage due was collected

Remailed to Hong Kong

20 cents in stamps on back
to pay UPU letter rate

3 Aug in Hong Kong:

From WWII to past 1965 Edinburgh used hexagonal marks with the telegraph code EH

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Edinburgh – EH
Continued

15 Nov 1949 in Edinburgh: 3d UPU letter rate to Denmark unpaid

In London FS: At normal equivalence 1d = 7 g ctms; 2 x 3d x 7 = 42 g ctms

From June 1943 special rule for unpaid letters: taxe = 40 g ctms

Type EH-2
Used 1949-56
Three known

Type FS-10
Used 1949-69

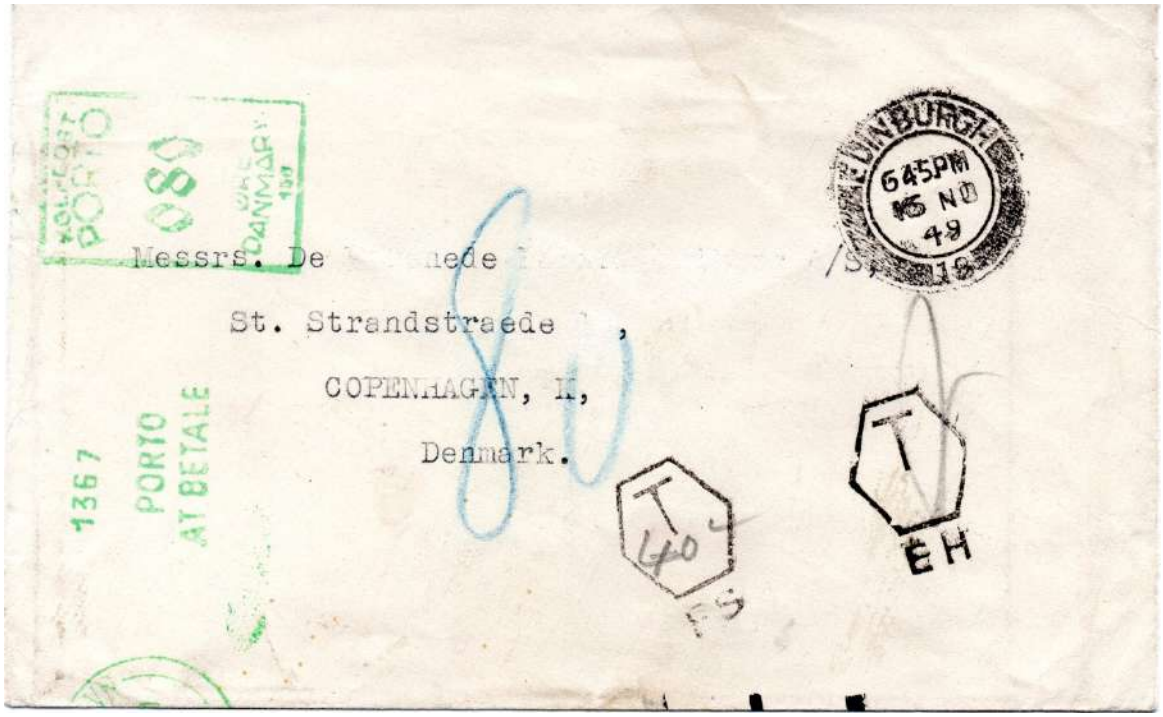
In Denmark:

UPU rate 40 öre

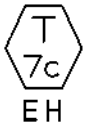
From ratio of rates:

2 x 3d x 40ö/3d
= 80 öre

Postage due meter



6 Aug 1962 in Edinburgh:
1d short on
4d postcard rate
2 x 1d x 3½ g ctms
= 7 g ctms



Type EH-2-7c
Used 1962
Only known use

In Sweden:

UPU rate 50 öre

From ratio of rates

2 x 1d x 50 öre/6d
= 16.7 öre

Rounded to 15 öre

12 Mar 1909 Circular framed taxe mark issued to Aberdeen

Type C-7
First known use Aug 1909
Last known use Aug 1948

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Aberdeen
Date range 1907 - 1948
0.17% of taxed mail

4 Aug 1909 in Aberdeen:

Considered ½d underpaid on 1d UPU postcard rate

In Netherlands: Taxe cancelled

Accepted at ½d printed paper rate as there is no message

4 Feb 1919 in Aberdeen:

1d UPU postcard rate unpaid

In Belgium:

2 x 1d = 2d = 20 ctms

17 Aug 1948 in Aberdeen:

2½d should have been sufficient for surface mail to RAF station in Germany

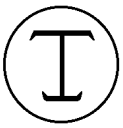
Was there a surcharge for airmail?

No evidence that due was collected

No identifiable Dundee taxe marks known before 1956
Only identifiable mark is Type C-11

Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Dundee
Date range 1956 - 1965+
1.21% of taxed mail

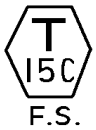
3 Apr 1956 in Dundee:
1½d underpaid on
4d UPU letter rate



Type C-11
Used 1956-83
First known use

In London FS:

Conversion:
1d = 5 g ctms
2 x 1½d = 3d
= 15 g ctms



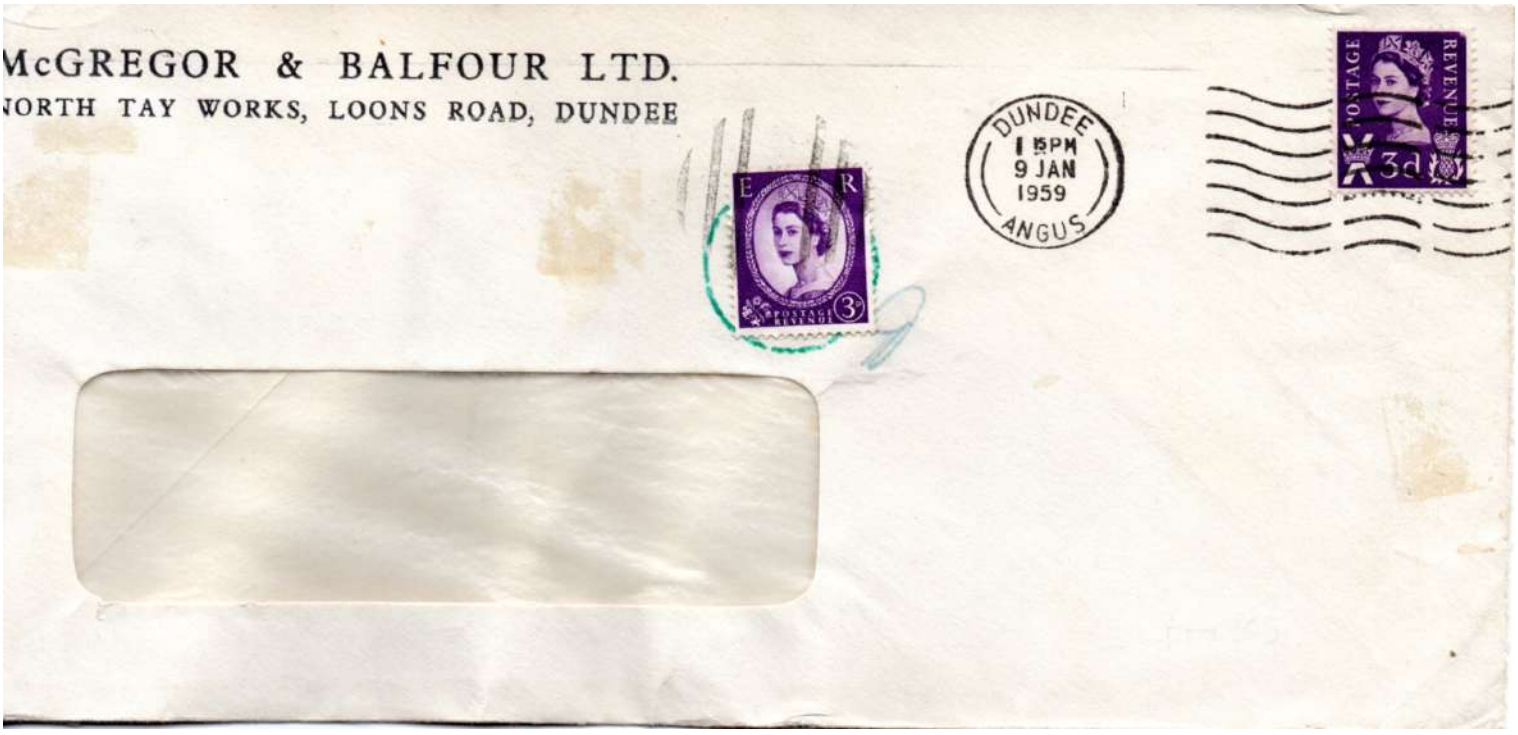
Type FS-10-15c
Used 1951-58

9 Jan 1959 in Dundee:
3d underpaid on
6d UPU letter rate
C-11 taxe mark applied

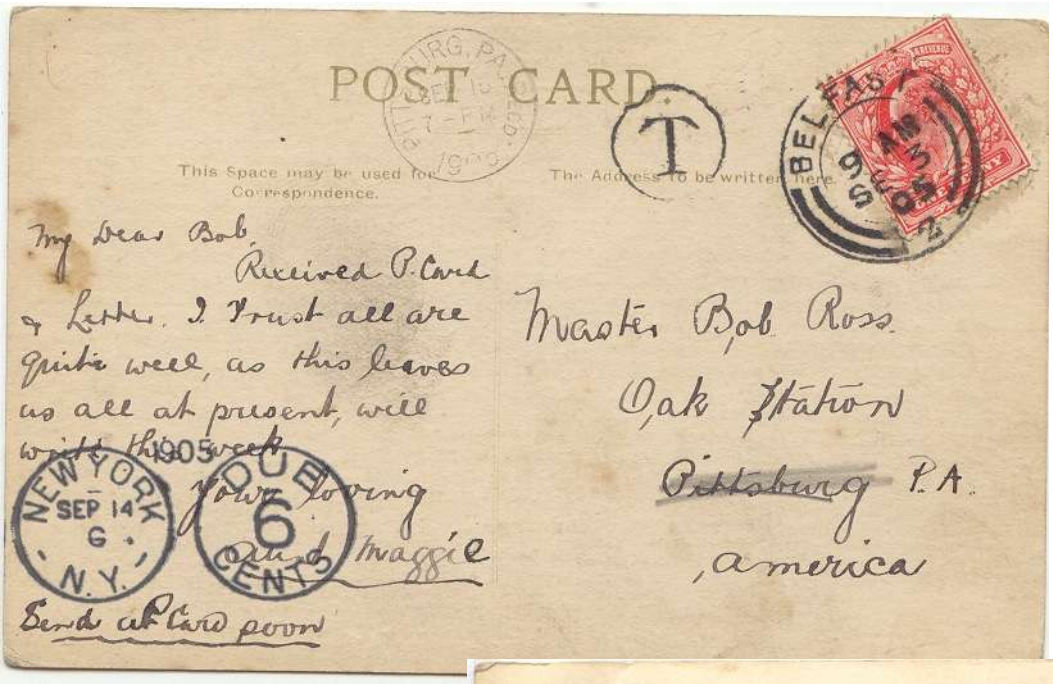
3d stamp folded back
to show Taxe mark

Deficient postage paid through "Dutch Scheme" where the sending Post Office made up the single deficiency in postage, forwarded the item without delay and claimed the deficient postage from the sender

Used from 24 May 1952 when sender's address was known



Other Offices in 1929 Survey
Belfast – BE – I5
Date range 1904 - 1965+
3.88% of taxed mail



3 Sep 1905 in Belfast:
Divided back postcard
1½d short on 2½d letter rate

Type C-6
Used 1904-81

Early examples fine lines
- probably made of brass
Later examples probably rubber

In USA:
2 x 1½d = 3d = 6¢ postage due

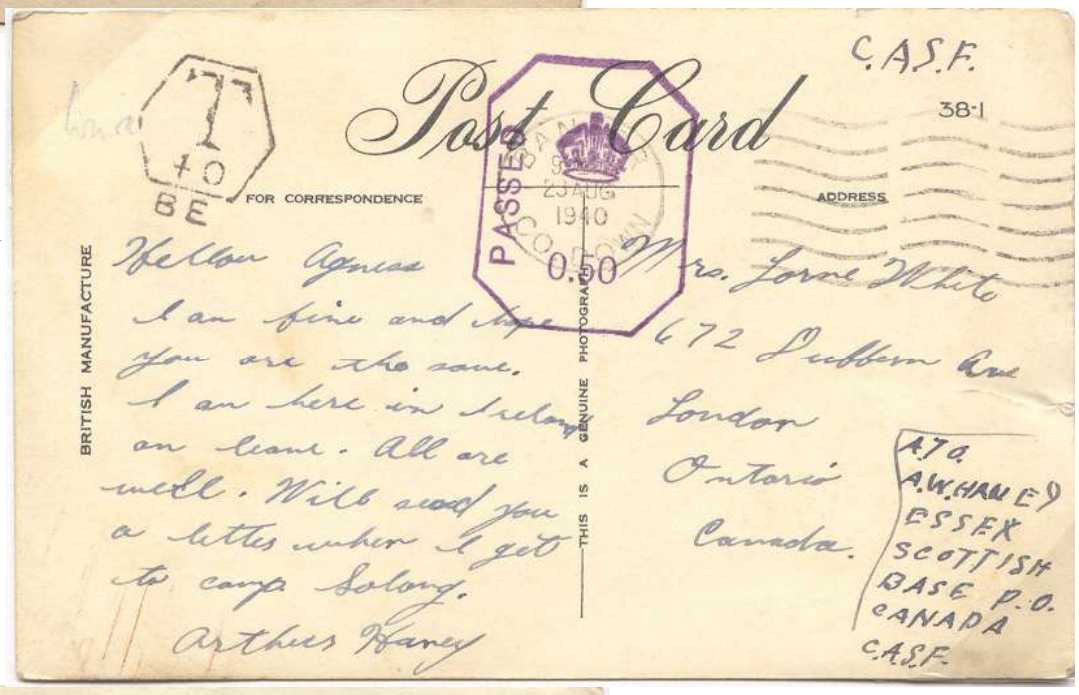
23 Aug 1940
in Bangor Co. Down:
Unpaid Canadian soldier's mail

Posted in civilian postal system
Not accepted as free soldier's mail

In Belfast:
2d Empire postcard rate unpaid
2 x 2d x 10 g ctms/1d = 40 g ctms

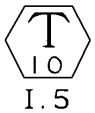
Type BE-1-40
Used 1940
Only known use

In Canada: No due collected



23 Apr 1935 in
Larne Co. Antrim:
½d short on
1½d Empire postcard rate

In Belfast:
2 x ½d = 1d = 10 g ctms



Type BE-2-10
Used 1926-47

In South Africa:
1d due collected